World Alliance News Letter

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BROWN LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

To Dignify and Make Secure the Human Person

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO one of the most devoted servants of world community, Abraham H. Feller, committed suicide. His last poignant words, "It's no use, it's no use", tragically describe an all too prevalent mood of our time.

Large numbers of USA citizens doubtless have this mood with respect to the whole Korean situation. Surely this is understandable. The number of casualties mounts daily. As yet there is no break in the armistice stalemate.

At this juncture it is undeniably the better part of wisdom to review the principle of collective security, on which the entire Korean action is based. Is the principle sound? Yes, say those who remember vividly the hectic days of the 1930's, when no workable plan of collective security could be devised to halt one aggression after another. The failure to insure the security of Manchuria, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia eventuated in a global war which almost completely disrupted the security of a number of nations and threatened the security of all. Should we have learned by now that in our interdependent world, the only road to security for any nation is by the way of *collective* action? A considerable number of international experts today believe that this is an inescapable axiom for any sound approach to national foreign policy.

IF THE PRINCIPLE of collective security is sound, if the implementation of this principle is one workable method to curb aggression and possibly halt world war, then it follows that we must be ready to pay the price, specifically in Korea. Part of the price is financial. Vastly more difficult to bear is the ever-lengthening list of casualties. Above all, we must learn patience and find a deeper understanding of other peoples in the world. There is no panacea by which to attain security. The international problems that bedevil us have had their roots entangled, at times for centuries but certainly for decades, in history. To build a larger measure of world order and thereby attain more security for all people is not a short-term job. The task is not in the nature of a sprint: it is a marathon.

There are times when people even say "What's the use?" about the social and economic work of the United Nations. This work deals, to mention only one example, with the 300 million people who yearly catch malaria, one in every hundred dying. The World Health Organization (WHO) is attacking this problem on a vast scale, seeking to eliminate the disease entirely. All the so-called mass diseases like malaria can now be controlled for the cost of a few cents per person. Already WHO has succeeded in lifting the standards of health in many areas. Still the critics retort, "It's no use": By improving health and increasing life expectancy, we only get more mouths to feed. And already nearly two-thirds of the world's people must go to sleep hungry every night.

Experts in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) agree, however, that within ten years the world's food supply can be brought up to a level adequate to feed the world's people if we fully use the natural and human resources available. This estimate takes into full account the increased life expectancy which the work of WHO is making possible. If UN member states would give increased support to such agencies as WHO, FAO and the Technical Assistance Board, the needs of the world's people could be met.

THE BASIC PURPOSE of the economic and social work of the UN is to reach out to the individual human being, wherever he may be and help him to realize the dignity and worth rightfully his as a child of God. In general we have failed to understand the deep moral, spiritual and even religious implications of the work of these UN institutions; and therefore we also miss the potential redemptive impact they might make upon our world society.

Assuredly no people nurtured in the Judaeo-Christian tradition, as the USA has been, can find any justification for supinely saying, "It's no use", about this dynamic program to dignify the human being. We should, by contrast, make clear that precisely such an economic and social program fulfills the ethical and spiritual imperatives of our religious faith. Further we should realize that these humanitarian programs of the UN are building those conditions in which enduring international peace can grow.

At the turn of another year, we have a moral obligation to repudiate the futilitarian philosophy of "What's the use?" There is ample basis for realistic hope. Since the first Hague Conference in 1899, international organization has been immensely strengthened. Forward strides have been made in the extremely difficult process of establishing and maintaining collective security. The economic and social work of the United Nations has brought a new human dignity to countless people, and is laying the foundations for a world in which all God's children can be secure.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Church Peace Union Board of Trustees Meeting

The Board of Trustees of The Church Peace Union will hold its Annual Meeting at Merrill House on Thursday, January 22. At this meeting the Board will elect officers, approve the 1953 budget, and hear reports from the secretaries. On the preceding day, Wednesday, January 21, the joint Education Committee of The Church Peace Union and World Alliance will hold its annual all-day meeting to review the organizations' educational work during 1952 and to develop the 1953 program.

A Study of Racial and Religious Bias

A two-year survey to determine the extent of racial and religious bias and prejudice in Protestant church literature in this country has been launched by the Yale Divinity School. The School has received a grant from the American Jewish Committee for the research project. Findings of this exhaustive survey will be gathered together in an over-all report, and will be made available to church groups, religious educators, writers, publishers, and others interested in attacking bias in church teachings.

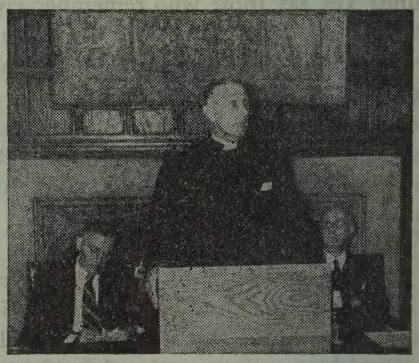
The Rev. Paul H. Vieth, Horace Bushnell Professor of Christian Nurture, is chairman of a faculty administrative and advisory committee for the project. Other committee members include: the Rev. Hugh Hartshorne, Professor of the Psychology of Religion; the Rev. Kenneth W. Underwood, Assistant Professor of Social Ethics; and the Rev. Franklin W. Young, Assistant Professor of New Testament. The Rev. Bernard E. Olson, Pastor of the Grace Methodist Church in Waterbury, Connecticut, a graduate student in religious education at Yale, has been placed in direct charge of the survey.

Conference on Inter-American Relations

Current inter-American relations were recently discussed by two authorities on Latin American affairs at an afternoon conference under the auspices of The Church Peace Union. The conference convened on Tuesday, December 9th at Merrill House. The two speakers were Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, a Trustee of The Church Peace Union, and Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, Professor of Latin American History at Columbia University. The Rev. George B. Ford, Pastor of Corpus Christi Catholic Church and Vice-President of The Church Peace Union, presided at the meeting and gave an introductory statement.

A major emphasis in Dr. Fenwick's address was that the inter-American regional system is offering a powerful bulwark to the United Nations. "The opening article of the Charter of the Organization of American States declares," Dr. Fenwick pointed out, "that the Organization is a 'regional agency' within the United Nations. This was a generous declaration, seeing that the regional group of American States antedated the United Nations by half a century." Latin American states insisted at the 1945 San Francisco Conference on protecting their own regional security system, and out of that insistence developed Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"It is a significant feature of the inter-American regional security system," Dr. Fenwick stated, "that there is no veto power by which a single state can defeat the will of the other members of the group. Provision is made in the Rio Treaty for the determination of the fact of aggression by a 2/3 vote of the Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers. Individual members are, it is true, free to use armed force or not, according to their judgment of the situation; but no one of them can prevent the others from acting on their own account."



LEADERS AT THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
Standing, Rev. George B. Ford; seated, Dr. Frank Tannenbaum and Dr. Charles G. Fenwick.

Dr. Tannenbaum opened his address by stating that he was in fundamental agreement with Dr. Fenwick. "The structure of the Organization of American States," he said, "is essentially sound. It is a fine house, but it is also true that there are some conditions within that house which ought to be changed." Some of the Latin American constitutions, Dr. Tannenbaum maintained, are outstandingly excellent documents; nevertheless what is needed more than anything else throughout Latin America is political democracy on the local community level, although highly significant advances in the development of democratic procedures and institutions have already been made. It is also clear that in some countries social and economic changes are urgently needed. Perhaps the greatest barrier to cordial inter-American relations is, according to Dr. Tannenbaum, the failure of North Americans to understand the temperament and customs of the Latin Americans.

"THE BEST POLITICAL AGENCY NOW AVAILABLE"

C. J. Nuesse

The first task of religious groups in relation to existing international political agencies is inevitably one of judgment. Men convinced of religious principles are necessarily anxious to know, before all else, the extent to which the efforts of such agencies are directed toward the establishment of a just order in international life, toward the recognition and observance of the universal moral law, toward the acceptance of the sovereignty of God.

Judgment of agency objectives and programs usually implies a concurrent or a prior judgment about the situation in which the agency functions. In this sense, it is impossible to pass judgment on the United Nations without at the same time passing judgment on the world. Evaluation of the organization requires a realistic grasp of the work to be done and the means at hand. If this is not the best of all possible worlds, the best of all possible systems of international organization can hardly be expected in it. This presumably is an implication of the phrase used to title this article and contained originally in the statement adopted by the Trustees of The Church Peace Union last June: "The Church Peace Union regards the United Nations as the best political agency now available for the expression on the international scene of its faith in a universal righteous God and in a universal moral law."

It is salutary to reflect upon the fact that some conscientious, religiously-motivated Americans do not share this view. Giving attention to specific weaknesses and defects of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, or to the successes of aggressive secularists in the formulation of policy or in administration, they have joined the ranks of the lukewarm, the critical, or the opposition. Some of them have even lent their aid to the extremist elements which have sought to make incompatible loyalty to country and support of international organization.

International Agencies as Instruments of Action

Obviously, an extended discussion and refutation of the case against the United Nations cannot be undertaken in this space nor does it seem necessary to exhort religious leaders to the discharge of their responsibility to work for international order and peace. If it can be assumed that readers will be likely to share the view expressed in the title phrase, a hint or two about strategy may be useful in stimulating suggestions which will help to advance the discussion and convince others of this view.

One reason why many interested persons fail to relate themselves effectively to international agencies lies in the tendency to conceive the latter principally as mechanisms of control and not as instruments of action. This is understandable enough, since a veto in the Security Council is certain to receive more attention than even a conspicuous success in, let us say, arid zone research. Much of the literature on the activities of the Specialized Agencies, however attractively presented, probably fails in reader impact because purposes remain elusive and projects indistinct. Too few religious leaders have had experience as active participants in public or private agencies operating on an international scale; in consequence, imagination is lacking when attempts are made to translate objectives into concrete operations.

Somehow the emphasis upon the possibilities of *using* international agencies must be increased. Leaders of religious groups need to be ever alert to opportunities to relate organizational concepts and mechanisms to the underlying principles which administrators and technicians may not — unfortunately — remember. Religious leaders, by virtue of the values which they hold, cannot escape the responsibility for initiative in this matter, however short-sighted others may be. Their interests and their perspectives must be communicated in turn to the members of their groups. Perhaps the nature of this effort was more appreciated in the founding period of the United Nations than it is now, and a review of the activities of religious groups prior to the adoption of the Charter might help some of them to recapture a sense of mission that has been dulled by frustration.

Agency Operations and Primary Values

The statesmen and the personnel of international agencies might of course assist in this effort. They as well as religious leaders have a duty to relate agency operations to basic principles. In the long run, intelligent and stable support of the United Nations System depends upon the capacity of the whole organizational complex to let down roots which will be nourished by the fundamental values of the member societies. Without such roots there cannot be much hope for the organism.

The lesson has been learned in some respects. In the conduct of technical assistance programs, for example, there is at least a certain readiness to heed the advice of anthropologists on the necessity to relate such programs meaningfully to indigenous cultures. The application of the same principle to the problem of building support for the United Nations in advanced societies is not always so clearly seen. There has even been a conscious effort to work without reference to such primary values as are embodied in religion.

These are prescriptions easier to give than to follow. It will be no small achievement if the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies take deep root in Confucian, Hindu, Judaeo-Christian, Mohammedan, and all the other major religions and world views, each of which may offer justifications which are fundamentally unique. Within our own society no religious group can afford to wait upon the others in searching for points of contact with organizational developments. If the United Nations is "the best political agency now available", every effort must be made to enhance its effectiveness as an instrument for promoting God's order among men.

—Dr. Nuesse is Associate Professor of Sociology and Dean of the School of Social Science at The Catholic University of America and a member of the US National Commission for UNESCO.

VERMONT UNITED NATIONS WORKSHOPS

Four one-day United Nations Workshops were recently conducted in four Vermont Communities: Brattleboro, Rutland, St. Johnsbury, and Burlington. The Workshops were arranged cooperatively by the Vermont Church Council, The Church Peace Union and local inter-group committees.

The aims of the Workshops were three-fold: (1) to draw together a selected group of community leaders to discuss thoroughly various phases of United Nations work; (2) to inspire the assembled leaders to go back into the organizations they represented and put into practice what they had learned at the Workshop; (3) to reaffirm our confidence in the United Nations as the best political agency now available for the expression on the international scene of our faith in a universal God and a universal moral law.

The Workshops were received in these four communities with enthusiasm, and a widely representative group of leaders participated in each of the meetings. The Workshops were regional and in each instance drew representatives from surrounding communities.

Each Workshop was opened by a brief address on the purpose of the meeting by Dr. John L. Gregory, Executive Secretary of the Vermont Church Council. The social and economic work of the United Nations was then discussed under the heading: "The Fight Against Hunger, Disease, Poverty, and Ignorance." After an address by Dr. A. William Loos, Education Secretary of The Church Peace Union, the participants in the Workshop discussed for some two hours the various aspects of the humanitarian work of the United Nations and also talked over program methods.

At the dinner session three United Nations films were shown: "The Children," "A Village Reborn," and "This Is the Challenge." These films illustrated the achievements of the UN in the economic and social realms. At Burlington, a buffet supper was served and the proceeds from the meal were sent as a contribution to the UN Children's Emergency Fund. The Burlington committee arranged an interesting program by foreign students at the University of Vermont.

The subject of the evening meeting was "The United Nations and USA Foreign Policy". Mr. John R. Inman, Assistant Secretary of The Church Peace Union, opened the meeting with an address in which he explained the principle of collective security being demonstrated in Korea, the dishonesty of isolationism, and some ways in which the USA might increase its cooperation with the United Nations.

After an hour's discussion of political questions, the Workshop was concluded with an address by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, one of this country's outstanding authorities on Latin America. As one who was a consultant at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and who has been closely identified with the work of the United Nations since its organization, Dr. Inman gave at each workshop a highly informative and inspirational address. He stressed the central role of the United Nations in today's world as the best present hope for enduring peace. "We fulfill the imperatives of our religious faith," he said, "by giving concerted support to the UN."

An editorial in the *Brattleboro Reformer* on November 17, signed by J. S. H., stated in part: "It [the building of a peaceful world community] is a neverending task, both for the United Nations and for the people on whose understanding and faith the organization rests. The Vermonter, who as a dedicated and patriotic American has contributed so much to the part this nation has played in UN, is an example for and a challenge to the energies of all of us. Ambassador Austin observed his 75th birthday last week — at his desk in the United States Mission to the United Nations. We can think of nothing he would like better as a birthday tribute than more, many more, gatherings of American citizens such as the groups which will be taking part in the United Nations Workshops in Vermont this week."

Ambassador Warren R. Austin, chief of the US Mission to the UN, wrote a special message for the series of UN Workshops in his home state. In part he said:

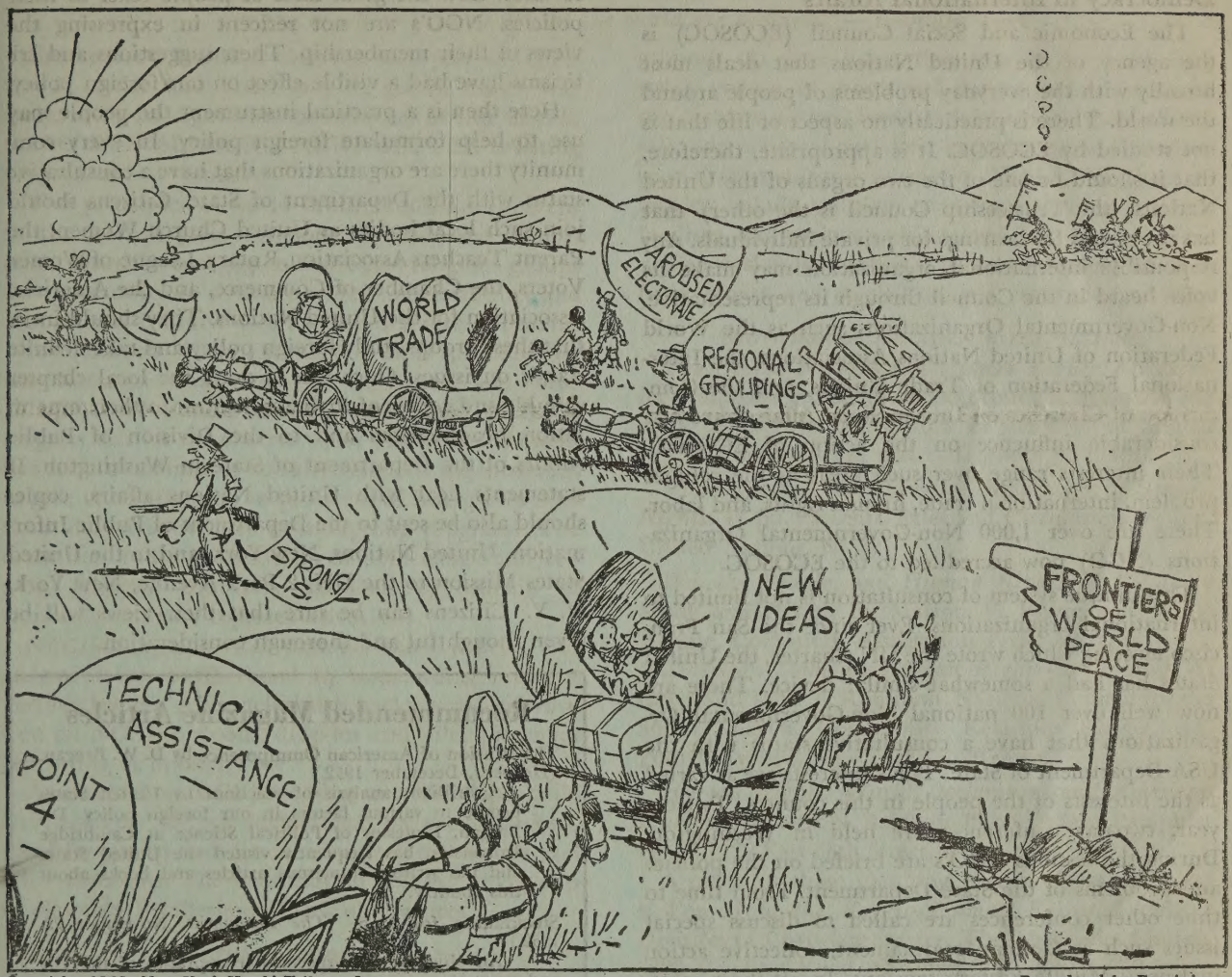
"The need for citizen understanding of the work of the United Nations, and America's role in the world, has never been greater than it is today. . . .

"The task of the United Nations is nothing less than building a peaceful, productive world community. It is a community of many races, creeds and colors. It is a community in which over half the people are illiterate; in which two-thirds of the people are hungry; in which nearly half the children under fifteen appear destined to die of starvation. To overcome these tremendous odds, the partnership of all peoples in the pursuit of peace is required. . . .

"This spiritual faith to which you of The Church Peace Union are dedicated must pervade all our efforts and guide us on our way. The United Nations offers the means through which God's purpose can be carried out to bless all mankind. We as a nation, have accepted the great challenge of the UN. With the help and prayers of all our citizens, we will not fail."

LEADERS AT THE BURLINGTON UN WORKSHOP
Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Mr. John R. Inman, Dr. A. William Loos, Dr. John L. Gregory, and Mr. Don Elberson, local chairman.

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



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PIONEERING IN '53

What are the signs of the times which God expects us to discern? One is surely the unprecedented search for unity, both in the divided world and in the divided Church. The world sets about its task with the best means it has; and we pray God's blessing on those means, imperfect as they are. It is right that nations seek stronger and more enduring unity, and find the way to put behind them old and now meaningless nationalisms. For all the blessings which national life has brought us, the conception of absolute national sovereignty is an anachronism. In the words of a resolution of this Convention, "The only possible pathway to world peace lies through collective security." Indeed, with all thoughtful citizens, we pledge our support to the United Nations organization, and hope for its future development into a world federation open to all peoples, and capable of maintaining the peace.

— *The 1952 Pastoral Letter, issued by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.*

The United Nations through its Specialized Agencies has accomplished much good work in the fight against the enemies of man, be they ignorance, hatred, hunger, disease, fear or destitution. It is in this field of social and economic justice that the common good of all men can be effectively and obviously served. Here it is that an international organization can properly gauge the needs and resources of all peoples and help direct and encourage men's efforts to help themselves and each other in justice and charity.

A hopeful world can be a peaceful world. Our hopes in the United Nations can be fulfilled by patient cooperation, hard work and trust in Divine Providence. Peace is the ardent desire of all men, be they slave or free, and peace is the gift of God to men of good will.

— *Excerpts from a statement on United Nations Day by Dr. Raymond F. McCoy, President, The Catholic Association for International Peace.*

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Democracy in International Affairs

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the agency of the United Nations that deals most broadly with the everyday problems of people around the world. There is practically no aspect of life that is not studied by ECOSOC. It is appropriate, therefore, that it should be one of the two organs of the United Nations (the Trusteeship Council is the other) that has provisions for hearings for private individuals. Any responsible international organization may make its voice heard in the Council through its representative. Non-Governmental Organizations such as the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Commission of Churches on International Affairs have had considerable influence on the action of ECOSOC. Their interests range over such areas as the refugee problem, international trade, human rights, and labor. There are over 1,000 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) now accredited to the ECOSOC.

This unique system of consultation is not limited to international organizations. Ever since the San Francisco meeting which wrote the UN Charter, the United States has had a somewhat similar device. There are now well over 100 national Non-Governmental Organizations that have a consultative status with the USA Department of State. Their interests are as varied as the interests of the people in this country. Twice a year, two-day conferences are held in Washington. During the sessions NGO's are briefed on the policies and problems of the State Department. From time to time other conferences are called to discuss special issues such as German rearmament, collective action in Korea, Middle Eastern tensions. In all these meetings the citizen representatives are given full freedom to discuss, inquire and criticize.

Citizen Participation in Foreign Policy

Consultation is not limited to Washington. In New York the arm of the State Department which represents the USA in the UN, the United States Mission to the United Nations, meets frequently with NGO's. During the period that the General Assembly is in session, meetings are held twice weekly. They afford an opportunity for NGO's to meet the US Delegates to the UN and to discuss all the complex problems of the international organization. It is significant that any responsible group of NGO consultants can request special meetings in order to inform the Mission of their views.

This consultative process is a two-way street, a very basic democratic method. It is essential for the makers of foreign policy to be able to clarify their actions and prepare the country for future moves in international politics. It is equally important for the policy makers to know how the great mass of people react to their policies. NGO's are not reticent in expressing the views of their membership. Their suggestions and criticisms have had a visible effect on our foreign policy.

Here then is a practical instrument the people may use to help formulate foreign policy. In every community there are organizations that have a consultative status with the Department of State. Citizens should join such local bodies as United Church Women, the Parent Teachers Association, Rotary, League of Women Voters, the Chamber of Commerce, and the American Association for the United Nations. They should insist that these groups study foreign policy and take definite stands on issues. Once this is done the local chapter should send copies of their resolutions to their organization headquarters and to the Division of Public Affairs of the Department of State in Washington. If statements deal with United Nations affairs, copies should also be sent to the Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York, and to the United States Mission to the UN, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Citizens can be sure that their views will be given thoughtful and thorough consideration.

Recommended Magazine Articles

The Illusion of American Omnipotence by D. W. Brogan. (*Harper's*, December 1952.)

A brilliant analysis of reactions by United States people to various factors in our foreign policy. Dr. Brogan, Professor of Political Science at Cambridge University, has frequently visited the United States and has written numerous articles and books about this country.

Stocktaking for Uno. (*The Economist*, November 22, 1952.)

An objective, non-spectacular appraisal of the UN and its work.

The Future of Wisdom in America by Learned Hand. (*The Saturday Review*, November 22, 1952.)

An article drawn from an address before the Board of Regents, State of New York. Judge Hand says: ". . . if we are to escape, we must not yield a foot upon demanding a fair field, and an honest race, to all ideas."

The World and the West: Russia by Arnold Toynbee. (*The Listener*, November 20, 1952.)

This is the first of Dr. Toynbee's Reith Lectures being delivered over BBC. The second lecture deals with Islam. Dr. Toynbee's interpretation of our time is erudite but extraordinarily readable and stimulating.

The Illusion of Power by Barbara Ward. (*Atlantic*, December 1952.)

As in all of her writing, Miss Ward in this profound essay analyzes the mid-twentieth century world society, not only from the point of view of a highly trained economist but also from the perspective of a deep religious faith.

Mexico: Laboratory of the Future by Bernadine Bailey. (*United Nations World*, December 1952.)

This article is a lucid and dramatic explanation of UNESCO's fundamental education program, as it is being effectively carried on in Mexico.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR FEBRUARY — BROTHERHOOD MONTH

"To one in whom love dwells, all the world are brothers." — Buddhist Text

Brotherhood Month is observed each year in February. In order that plans may be gotten under way early, to insure significant observances of this month, the WORLD ALLIANCE NEWS LETTER is listing program aids in January.

The principles of world brotherhood are inherent in the world's great religions. Brotherhood Month offers churches, synagogues and other religious groups an opportunity to promote wider understanding and cooperation between God's many different children.

Brotherhood Week, February 15-22 is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ), 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. NCCJ suggests that for the observance of this week communities form a committee to rally religious organizations to give more attention to problems of intergroup relations and to assist them in intergroup programs. The committee could be made up of both clergy and laymen, religious educators, members of councils of churches, seminary representatives, etc.

NCCJ's Magazine Kit contains short articles and statements on brotherhood by outstanding religious and lay leaders. Also included is background information on NCCJ, cartoons, drop-ins and filler pieces for reprinting or publicity use.

Available from NCCJ are films and filmstrips, radio and assembly scripts, suggestions for guest speakers, ideas for group and community projects, posters and other materials. The organization will aid any group in planning Brotherhood Week observances.

Cultural Democracy

For *Race Relations Sunday,* February 8, 1953, the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches (297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) has issued a packet of program materials. Included in this packet is information for speakers on American minority groups; programs for a general worship service and various age groups, sermon suggestions, source materials, available films and filmstrips and suggested reading.

The Workshop for Cultural Democracy, (204 East 18th Street, New York 3) is a venture in human relations that seeks to overcome prejudices by bringing people together in ways that develop friendships and promote understanding of each other's cultural traditions.

Techniques used are the neighborhood home festival where, under a skilled leader, people of different backgrounds come together to discuss topics of universal interest and the "Parranda" or progressive party. In Parranda children leave their classrooms in groups to visit families of various cultural backgrounds. At each home they sample the food, sing songs, engage in games and dances and learn about the customs of their host. Back in school, the children talk and write about their experiences and conduct special inter-cultural assemblies. Other Workshop activities include training, consultant services, research facilities and various publications.

The workshop idea might be started during Brotherhood Month and carried on as a year-round activity.

Brotherhood and the United Nations

The United Nations and Human Rights. An excellent emphasis for Brotherhood Month is, of course, the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights. The following materials would be helpful.

The Impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 41 pp. 25 cents. Sales and Circulation Section, United Nations, N. Y.

We, the People, and Human Rights: A Guide to Study and Action by Marion V. Royce and W. F. Rennie, Compilers. Association Press. 50 cents.

America's Stake in Human Rights by Ryland W. Crary and John T. Robinson. National Council for the Social Studies. Community Relations Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 20 cents.

Human Rights: World Declaration and American Practice by Roger N. Baldwin. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 167, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16.

A must for those planning human rights programs is *You Hold the Key to Human Rights,* Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37. 82 pp. 50 cents. Eight pages of an appendix is devoted to books, pamphlets, articles, filmstrips, films, radio recordings, and scripts on human rights and intergroup relations.

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. Also related to Brotherhood Month is the work of the Trusteeship Council of the UN. A study might be made on this subject through forums, discussion groups, round tables, etc. Materials to start with:

International Trusteeship System and the Trusteeship Council. Background Paper No. 57. 62 pp. Free.

What the United Nations Is Doing for Non-Self-Governing Territories. Pamphlet. 15 cents.

Everyman's United Nations. 288 pp. $1.50. "Questions Concerning Non-Self Governing Territories", pages 239-256.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly Covering the Third Special Session and Eighth and Ninth Sessions. (A/1856). 272 pp. $2.50.

(All available from International Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, New York 27.)

SUGGESTED READING

United Nations and World Community by A. H. Feller. Little, Brown. 153 pp. $2.50.

The late A. H. Feller, that singularly devoted servant of the United Nations idea, completed the manuscript of this book not long before his death. In this volume he assessed the progress made in the UN toward the objectives of world law and world community. He called himself a convinced and enthusiastic advocate of the United Nations, which he considered "one of the great adventures of history".

Bolshevism: An Introduction to Soviet Communism by Waldemar Gurian. Notre Dame. 189 pp. $3.25.

One of the leading USA authorities on modern communism here makes a careful and unusually able study of that movement. An important and valuable book.

Peace in Their Time by Robert H. Ferrell. Yale. 293 pp. $4.00.

This readable volume interprets the background and significance of the Kellog-Briand Pact.

Ceylon by Sydney D. Bailey. Longmans. 168 pp. $1.80.

An excellent brief history of Ceylon, which also gives some attention to its future prospects.

Darwin — Competition and Cooperation by Ashley Montagu. Schuman. 148 pp. $2.50.

Dr. Montagu reinterprets Darwinism, seeking to refute the struggle-for-existence theory. As in other of his writings he stresses that cooperation has had a determinative part in the evolutionary process.

Jan Christian Smuts by J. C. Smuts. Morrow. 496 pp. $6.00.

A highly interesting, new biography of the great South African leader, written by his son.

The New Science of Politics by Eric Voegelin. Chicago. 206 pp. $3.00.

A thorough and comprehensive study of the scope and method of political science. Especially valuable for the scholar.

The American Record in the Far East, 1945 - 1951 by Kenneth Scott Latourette. Macmillan. 208 pp. $3.00.

An outstanding scholar on the Far East here interprets, in a most illuminating way, an extremely complex subject. The book is designed for the general reader.

Background of the Middle East ed. by Ernest Jackh. Cornell, Ithaca. 236 pp. $3.50.

A number of competent specialists in various areas contribute chapters to this authoritative book.

The Quest for Christian Unity by Robert S. Bilheimer. Association Press. 181 pp. $2.50.

An interesting and valuable brief study of the ecumenical movement during the past half century.

The Christian Doctrine of Creation and Redemption by Emil Brunner. Westminster. 386 pp. $6.00.

The second volume of "dogmatics" by one of the world's leading theologians. An important book for the clergyman and the scholar.

The Russian Revolution, 1917 - 1921 by William Henry Chamberlin. Vol. I, 511 pp.; Vol. II, 556 pp. Macmillan. $15.00.

A re-issue of a detailed, comprehensive history of the Bolshevik revolution.

Bolivia by Olen E. Leonard. Scarecrow Press, Washington, D. C. 297 pp. $6.00.

A careful analysis of the culture and economy of Bolivia.

Vanguard of Nazism by Robert G. L. Waite. Harvard. 344 pp. $6.00.

A historical investigation of the Free Corps Movement in postwar Germany (1918-1923), out of which developed nazism.

Crowd Culture by Bernard Iddings Bell. Harper. 159 pp. $2.00.

Canon Bell interprets several aspects of present-day United States culture. Stimulating and pungent writing.

Reason and Anti-Reason in Our Time by Karl Jaspers. Yale, New Haven. 96 pp. $2.00.

One of the world's eminent philosophers analyzes, for the general reader, the fundamental struggle of our time: what Dr. Jaspers calls "the struggle for man's mind".

RECOMMENDED PAMPHLETS

The Economy of Spain by Sidney C. Sufrin and Franklin A. Petrasek. Headline Series, Number 95. Foreign Policy Association. 62 pp. 35 cents.

Morocco by Rom Landau. International Conciliation, No. 483. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 50 pp. 15 cents.

The United Nations at Work: No. 1, Human Rights in the United Nations by Charles Malik; No. 2, The Record and Responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council; No. 3, World Social Situation Today. Department of Public Information, United Nations. 15 cents each.

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